THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1776

EXTRACTS from the SENTIMENTS *of a* FOREIGNER, *on the* DISPUTES *of* GREAT-BRITAIN *and* AMERICA.

GREAT-BRITAIN enjoys in her colonies all that authority which she should desire. She hath a negative on all the laws which they enact. The whole of the executive power is in the hands of those to whom she delegates it. An appeal lies to her tribunal in all civil causes. It is her sovereign will that decides with respect to all commercial intercourses which the colonies are permitted to form and keep up. To hang weights on the yoke of a domination so wisely combined would be to plunge again a new continent into chaos, from which it hath with difficulty emerged, by the efforts of two ages of unremitting labour; it would be to compel the sons of toil, who have cleared and cultivated it, to arm themselves in defence of those sacred rights which they hold equally by nature's charter, and by social compacts. The people of England---that people so passionately fond of liberty, at on some occasions to have protected it in regions remote from their climate, and unknown to their interests, shall they abandon those sentiments which their glory, their virtue, their instinct, their safety, render it their eternal duty to adhere to? Can they so far betray those rights which are so dear to them, as to aim at reducing their brethren and their children to slavery? Should factious spirits, however, form so deadly a conspiracy, and in an hour of madness and intoxication prevail on the mother country to adopt it, what ought the *resolutions* of the *colonies*, to be to save themselves from falling into the most absolute dependence?

"Previous to their throwing their eyes forward to this subversion of the political system, let them revolve in their thoughts all the *benefits* which they derive from their original country. England hath ever been to them an out work of defence against the potent nations of Europe. She hath served them as a guide and a governor, to prevent or to heal those *civil* dissentions which mutual jealousy and emulation are too apt to excite amongst infant colonies, growing up in each others neighbourhood. To the influence of her excellent constitution are they indebted for that peace and prosperity which they enjoy. While the colonies continue to live under a rule so salutary and so gentle, they must go on progressively in that boundless career, which the vigour of their industry will stretch even to the remotest de arts.

"Let their love of the parent country, however, be attended with a certain jealousy respecting their own liberty. Let their rights be continually examined, explained, discussed. Let them accustom themselves to cherish those who, on every occasion, remind them of these rights, as their best citizens.

"Should administration, for ever composed of ambitious men, even in the freest states, attempt to augment the power of the crown, or the opulence of the capital, at the expence of the colonies, they should oppose an invincible resistance to such usurpation. Every encroachment of government, repelled by vigorous remonstrances, is almost constantly checked; while those grievances, the redress of which the people have not the courage to insist on, are uniformly followed by new oppressions. Nations, in general, are more formed to feel than to think; they have no other idea of the legality of power than the very exercise of it. Habituated to implicit obedience, the most of them become familiarized to the harshness of their particular governments; and ignorant of the true origin or object of civil society, they have no conception of the limits of authority. Above all, in states where the principles of legislation are confounded with those of religion, even as one extravagant tenet is sufficient to introduce a thousand others to minds already deceived, to the first encroachment of governments opens a door to every succeeding one. Who believes the most believes the least; who can do the most can do the least; it is by this double abuse of credulity and power that all the absurdities and iniquities in matters of religion and politics, have crept into the world to crush and debase mankind; happily that spirit of toleration and of liberty, which hath hitherto reigned in the English colonies, hath preserved them from this extremity of weakness and of misery. They feel the dignity of human nature sufficiently to resist oppression, were it at the hazard of their lives.

"This enlightened people know very well that violent measures and the last appeal can only be justified, when every gentle means of conciliation hath been tried in vain. They know also that reduced to the dire alternative of slavery or civil war, if they must take up arms in defence of civil liberty, it is their duty to avoid sullying so fair a cause by the horrors and barbarities which are the attendants of sedition; and that with the determined purpose of never sheathing the sword till they have recovered their rights, they should deem the re-establishment of their original, their constitutional independence, a sufficient fruit of their victory.

"And in fact, we should be cautious how we confound that resistance which the English colonies ought to oppose to the mother country with the fury of a people driven by a daring and intolerable oppression to revolt against their sovereign. When once the slave of despotism hath burst his chains asunder, hath committed his fate to the decision of the sword, he is obliged to massacre his tyrant, to exterminate his race and his posterity, to change the form of that government of which he had been the victim through successive ages. If he durst not do all this, sooner or later he would be punished for possessing but a half courage. Such is the curse of factions in an absolute government, that neither prince nor people can know any bounds in their resentment, because they have not known any in the exercise of authority. But a well poised constitution, like that of the English colonies, carries in its principles, and the limitations of its different powers, a preservative and antidote against the evils of anarchy. Whenever the mother country hath removed the ground of their complaints, by re-establishing them in their original situation they should rest contented, that being, on the whole, the happiest to which a wise people could justly aspire.

"They could not embrace a system of absolute *independence* without bursting the bands of religion, of laths, of laws, of language, of blood, in interest, of commerce, of all those habitudes, in fine, which bold them *united* among themselves, under the peaceful influence of their common parent. Who sees not, that such rendering to pieces must reach the entrails, the heart, the very life of the colonies? Should they have the good fortune to escape the fatal extremity of civil wars, would it be an easy matter for them to agree on a new form of government? Was every colony to become a district and separate state, what endless divisions amongst them! One may judge of the reciprocal enmities which would originate from such a separation, by the fate of all societies bordering on each other. Should such a number of little common-wealths, where the diversity of laws, the inequality of riches, the variety of possessions must sow in secret, the seeds of an opposition in interests, be disposed to form a confederated union, how adjust the rank which each should hold in it, and the influence which each should possess, in proportion to their respective risks and importance? Jealousy and a hundred other passions, which so early divided the wise states of Greece, would not these spread discord through a multitude of colonies, rather allociated by resentment and indignation, which are but transitory and galling ties than by the sober, well-weighed principles of a natural and permanent union? All these considerations surely evince, that an eternal divorce from the capital would be a great and grievous misfortune to the English colonies."

LONDON, *October* 25.

Extract of a letter from the Downs, Oct. 20.

"Last night in a violent gale, the Alice, Fraine, from London to Dublin; Success, Wallace, from Petersburgh for Barcelona; Mary, Marshall, from Perth for Gibraltar, and five others (but cannot get their names) having lost their anchors and cable, were obliged to run on shore on Sandwich Flats, and most of them are bulged, but are in hopes of saving part of their cargoes and materials. We do not hear of any lives being lost."

Extract of a letter from Portsmouth, Oct. 20.

"Yesterday arrived at Spithead his majesty's ship Syren, from the Downs, with several transports under convoy bound for Boston; but as the wind blows strong at W. S. W. cannot get their names."

Extract of a letter from Gosport, Oct. 19.

"Sir Peter Parker, who now commands his majesty's ship Barfleur of 90 guns, under Sir James Douglas, who is admiral of the squadron here, is appointed to command his majesty's ship Bristol, of 50 guns, now at Chatham; and is to be second in command at Boston, in America, with a broad pendant."

Three more battalions are ordered from Ireland for America.

Oct. 30. We hear that lord North's declaration in the house of commons, "that notwithstanding the offers of foreign assistance his majesty had received, he was not fond of accepting of any such, unless in cases of the most urgent necessity; and that he intended to lend, at *one and the same time*, the most equitable terms of *reconciliation* to our fellow-subjects in America, and a most respectable part of our army and navy, to enforce obedience in case those terms should be rejected,"—meets with universal approbation.

The duke of Grafton on Thursday in the house of lords, to the astonishment of almost every body, drew out his whole artillery against administration; he said, the part they were taking against America, was equally disgraceful to statesmen and Britons, as it was injurious to the rights of humanity,—that he trembled for the dismemberment of so great a part of our empire, which he had no doubt would be effected, if some special check was not given to the dreadful operations of war; that if administration was determined to go on, all he could do would be to give them every opposition in his power, and that he would not be restrained from this on any consideration whatsoever—that he should make all kind of business nay even sickness itself bend to this duty, for that if his health would not otherwise permit it, he would be carried in a litter to the house. Likewise the bishop of Peterborough, in a strain suitable to the dignity of his profession, prefsed with great humanity the stoppage of human blood.

The popular party is strengthened this session with the duke of Grafton, the bishop of Peterborough, general Conway, and most of their connections in both houses.

Extract of a letter from Chatham, Oct. 26.

"Tuesday sailed from hence for America, having on board a detachment of marines, consisting of one lieut. one serjeant, one corporal, one drummer, and forty private men, the Florida frigate of 28 guns, Capt. Thompson; she has stopped at Block-stakes to take in her powder and artillery, after which she is to proceed direct on her voyage.

"Same day also the Bristol, a fine new ship of 50 guns, was launched from his majesty's dock-yard at Lacernefs; she is put into commission, bound for America, and the board of her commodore Sir Peter Parker is to hoist his broad pendant."

A letter from Pembroke, dated the 25th instant mentions, that several pieces of wrecks, and a great many dead bodies were continually coming on shore there, some without legs and others without arms, &c. two more were seen floating without heads.

Nov. 1. Last night's gazette contains the following addresses to his majesty, relative to the proceedings of the Americans, viz. of the high sheriff, justices, gentlemen, clergy, and freeholders of the county of Carmarthen; of the corporation and inhabitants of Arundel in Sussex; of the chancellor, masters, and scholars of the university of Oxford; of the provost, magistrates, and town council of the city of Stirling; of the bailiffs and citizens of Litchfield; of the corporation and principal inhabitants of Barnstaple; of the corporation and inhabitants of Bridgewater; of the provost, magistrates, and town council of Dundee; of the corporation of Abington, Perths; and of the provost, magistrates, and council of Aberdeen.

Extract of a letter from Gosport, Oct. 30

"The report of the Dock-Yard being going to be set on fire, is without foundation; as it has since appeared that the centinel was rather sleepy and heard a noise which he thought was a man, but it has since turned out to be a horse kicking in a stable."

The Argo, a transport, bound from Corke to Quebec, with three companies of the 28th regiment on board, left Corke on the 12th instant, and has not been since heard of.

Extract of a letter from Bristol, Oct. 30.

"Letters are received here from Labradore and Newfoundland. From the former we learn, that there was a violent gale of wind at N. N. E. the 21st of September, which drove every ship on the coast on shore, except the Mary; one is lost, viz. the Jenny, of Bristol, when just arrived from a coasting trip; part of her cargo was landed, and the rest likely to be saved, being salmon; no cod-fish were on board. Four other vessels are on shore, and it is doubtful if any one can be got off; of fifteen shallops that were fishing, eight only got safe; seven are missing. The accounts from St. John's are of the same date. Between 2000 and 3000 persons are supposed to be lost; boats sunk; houses, flakes, and stages blown down; a number of ships on shore, many of which cannot be got off."

Upwards of 600 vessels which used to be employed in the American trade, are now laid up in the river without employ.

HOUSE of COMMONS, *Tuesday, Oct.* 31.

THIS day, though the house sat but a short time, they went through a great deal of private business.

The resolution of Monday, "that a supply be granted to his majesty," was reported and agreed to, and a committee of supply accordingly appointed.

Hon. Mr. Mathan gave notice, that if no satisfaction was intended to be given relative to the measures of introducing Hanoverian troops into the dominions of Great-Britain without the previous consent of parliament, he would, in a few days, move for leave to bring in a bill of indemnity; but it would spare him the trouble, if the minister would now rise and tell him whether he or his friends had such a bill in contemplation.

Lord North said, that he could not, with all the attention and little abilities he was master of, see the measure in the light that he understood several other gentlemen did; that however, as an individual member, he should not oppose it. He said he had consulted several persons on whose judgment he could confide, and they all agreed a bill of indemnity was never passed but in cases where private actions lay, and damages might be sought; that in the only two instances which happened of late years, the permitting the importation of raw hides, and prohibiting the exportation of corn, the reasons assigned for passing bills of indemnity on both those occasions were, that private reparation might be pursued by an action at law. These, his lordship said, were his ideas. If taken upon any other ground, it might go to an impeachment; and might affect his head; but he was quite easy on that head, because he could not be yet persuaded that he had acted improperly or illegally in advising the measure. He concluded by offering to the consideration of the house a resolution which he was willing to submit to, and which he hoped would satisfy all parties. He read part of it, but it did not seem relished. He expressed great thanks to his majesty for his care and solicitude for the interest of his people; and by dark, constructive implication, it might be supposed to bear a meaning that might be again interpreted into something like a claim, that the present measure should not be brought into a precedent on any future occasion.

Mr. Mathan replied, the resolution was by no means satisfactory, and that a vote of one house of parliament ought never to be permitted to supersede the law of the land; besides it would be destitute of the ascertaining of those facts always necessary to ascertain what is or what is not the law of the land.

Lord North answered, that if a vote of one house was not sufficient, a conference might be held with the other, and the matter laid before his majesty by

way of address, by which [illegible] the cognizance of every branch of the legislature.

Gov. Johnstone said, he was neither [illegible] intended motion, nor proposed resolution. He remembered very well, at the time of passing the last bill of indemnity for prohibiting the exportation of corn, there was a speech attributed to lord Mansfield, who, when he speaks (says the governor) can ride the horse of liberty most ably; where, instead of [illegible] private actions, or approving of bills of indemnity, he contended that nothing but a downright passion, reciting the crime, should be a proper indemnification for those who should advise his majesty to supersede the laws.

Mr. Masham then gave notice, that he should, in pursuance of what he first suggested, move the house for leave to bring in a bill of indemnity.

HOUSE of LORDS. *Wednesday, Nov.* 1.

THE duke of Richmond moved, in the house of lords, for leave to enter a protest, in the name of himself and other lords, against the address of the house presented to the king on Friday last, which was agreed to. It is a rule of the house, that protests should be entered the next day after the decision of any business, which made it necessary to ask leave of the house upon this occasion.

The duke of Manchester then made an introductory speech to the following motion; that this house is of opinion, that introducing any part of the king's electoral troops, or any other foreign troops whatever, into the service of the crown of Great-Britain, previous to the consent of parliament, is dangerous and unconstitutional.

Lord Rochford, in reply, entered into a justification of the measure, as safe, constitutional, and expedient, on which ground he moved the previous question; that is, to take the sense of the house whether the depending motion shall be put.

An interesting debate followed, and the speakers in support of the previous question, or, in favour of the legality and expediency of the measure of employing the Electoral troops, were the lords Talbot, Rochford, Weymouth, Denbigh, and the lord chancellor. In support of the duke of Manchester's motion, the dukes of Grafton and Richmond, and the lords Effingham, Lyttelton, Shelburne and Camden.

In the course of the debate, all the old arguments, respecting the American contest, were repeated, pro and con, but

The duke of Grafton threw out some new information, purporting that, at a proper time, he would lay before the house a sketch of the force and expences required to carry on the war against America, and of the burthensome taxes that would follow: His grace nobly declared, that he could not any longer support administration, unless the ministry changed their conduct against America: And in the strongest terms he condemned the measure of embarking the Hanoverian troops before the meeting of parliament.

Lord Camden spoke for a considerable time. His lordship, after having gone shortly into the question first moved, left it on a sudden, and went into the great field of American disputes, and the measures taken by parliament the last session.---He observed the ministers had acknowledged themselves to have been deceived. He said the great deceiver lay somewhere hid, and called upon him to come forth and declare himself. He pointed out several instances where they had been deceived, and by reason of which the flower of his majesty's army had been destroyed. He told the house it was not now too late to settle the unhappy dispute to the honour and happiness of both countries. His lordship spoke with his usual greatness, though, at the same time, with much coolness and moderation.

Lord Shelburne and the duke of Richmond called upon the lords in administration to declare, whether they meant to lay the petition of the congress to the king before the house? And they said, that as there were grounds in that petition for an honourable reconciliation with America, they would move it to be laid before the house if the ministry would not. Lord Shelburne also declared, that the most extensive operations that could be required to be carried on last year, or for the year ensuing, might be effected without employing one single foreigner; and therefore that the measure of contracting for the electoral troops was inexpedient as well as illegal.

The noble lords in opposition seemed, however, very willing to acquit the ministry of all criminal intentions, if they would but acknowledge the measure to be unconstitutional, and solicit the passing an act of indemnity; and it should seem as if lord North will be persuaded by his friends to take this necessary step to quiet the minds of those who think the measure without it would be established into a dangerous precedent.

The previous question was put at eight o'clock, and passed, on a division, 75 against 35, proxies on both sides included.

WORCESTER, *January* 22.

By an officer in the continental army in Canada, we are favoured with the following, viz.

By his excellency, GUY CARLETON, *captain general and governor in chief in and over the province of Quebec, and the territories depending thereon, in America, vice-admiral of the same, and major-general of his majesty's forces, commanding the Northern district, &c. &c. &c.*

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it has been found expedient to raise and embody a militia within this city, to cooperate with, and to assist his majesty's troops in this garrison, in the preservation of the city, and of the persons and property of his majesty's good and faithful subjects resident therein, against certain rebellious persons who have invaded this province, a number of whom have lately appeared in arms before the walls of this town: AND WHEREAS information has been given me, that some persons resident here have contumaciously refused to enroll their names in the militia lists, and to take up arms in conjunction with their fellow citizens for the purpose aforesaid; and that others who have enrolled their names, and had for some time carried arms in the defence and preservation of the city, have lately laid them down: And also that some persons

[illegible] the affections of [illegible] good and [illegible] of this city [illegible] majesty's [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible], and in order to rid the [illegible] of [illegible] treacherous persons, I have [illegible] this proclamation. And I do hereby strictly order and enjoin all and every person and persons whatsoever, liable to serve in the militia, and residing at Quebec, who have refused or declined to enroll their names in the militia lists, and to take up arms in conjunction with his majesty's good subjects of this city, and who shall still refuse or decline so to do, as well as those who having once taken up arms have afterwards laid them down, and will not take them up again, to quit the town in four days from the date hereof, together with their wives and children, and to withdraw themselves out of the limits of the district of Quebec, before the first day of December next, under pain of being treated as rebels or spies, if thereafter they shall be found within the said limits.

And inasmuch as the persons, who in obedience to this proclamation are to quit the town and district, may have bought up a considerable quantity of the provisions brought in for the subsistence of the inhabitants of the town; and it would be imprudent to suffer those provisions to be carried out, more especially as the country abounds with necessaries of life, I do hereby further order and enjoin all and every such person and persons to deliver in forthwith to the hon. George Allsop, Esq; commissary, a true inventory or list of their provisions and stores, in order that they may be fairly and justly valued, and the full price paid to the respective proprietors before their departure.

GIVEN under my hand and seal of arms, at the Castle of St. Lewis, in the city of Quebec, this twenty-second day of November, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-five, in the sixteenth year of the reign of our sovereign lord George the Third, by the grace of God, of Great-Britain, France, and Ireland, king, defender of the faith, and so forth.

GUY CARLETON.

By his excellency's command,

H. T. CRAMAHE.

GOD save the KING.

On Monday night, about eight o'clock, a detachment, consisting of three or four hundred men, under the command of major Nolton, crossed over to Charlestown; part of them went over the mill-dam, part passed through the enemies abbatie, on the common road from Cambridge to Charlestown. They were conducted, as it is said, by a young deserter from the Welsh fuzileers; but be that as it may, their object was to burn the houses which escaped from the great conflagration on the 17th of June; and to make prisoners a body of soldiers and carpenters who were reported to lodge in these houses. The affair was conducted with the utmost silence, prudence, regularity and spirit---the houses were set on fire as directed, and the soldiers (five in number and one woman) brought off prisoners. The regulars in the fort of Bunker's-Hill did not act with that regularity which those gentlemen, who labour hard to intimidate us with the superiority of red coats over brown coats, would persuade us that regulars always do; for they kept a very hot and close fire on absolutely nothing at all, that is, they fired without an object. Our people calmly executed their purpose, laughed in security, and in security returned with their captives, without a single man killed or wounded.

NEW-YORK, *January* 18.

Copy of a letter from general Montgomery to general Carleton, dated Holland-house (near Quebec) December 16, 1775.

"SIR,

"Notwithstanding the personal ill treatment I have received at your hands, notwithstanding the cruelty you have shewn to the unhappy prisoners you have taken, the feelings of humanity induce me to have recourse to this expedient to save you from the destruction which hangs over your wretched garrison.---Give me leave to inform you that I am well acquainted with your situation; A great extent of works, in their nature incapable of defence, manned with a motley crew of sailors, most of them our friends; of citizens who wish to see us within the walls; a few of the worst troops that call themselves soldiers; the improbability of relief, and the certain prospect of wanting every necessary of life, should your opponents confine themselves to a simple blockade, point out the absurdity of resistance; such is your situation. I am at the head of troops accustomed to success, confident of the righteousness of the cause they are engaged in, inured to danger and fatigue, and so highly incensed at your inhumanity, illiberal abuse, and the ungenerous means employed to prejudice them in the minds of the Canadians, that it is with difficulty I restrain them, till my batteries are ready, from assaulting your works, which would afford them a fair opportunity of ample vengeance, and just retaliation.--Firing upon a flag of truce, hitherto unprecedented, even among savages, prevents my following the ordinary mode of conveying my sentiments: However, I will at any rate acquit my conscience. Should you persist in an unwarrantable defence, the consequences be upon your own head. Beware of destroying stores of any sort, as you did at Montreal, or in the river; if you do, by heavens there will be no mercy shewn."

PHILADELPHIA, *January* 22.

In CONGRESS, *January* 17, 1776.

Resolved, That the colonels of the several battalions ordered to be raised, do immediately order their officers on recruiting service, to such parts where they are best known and have the greatest probability of success.

That the recruiting officers ought to be careful to inlist none but healthy, sound, and able bodied men, not under sixteen years of age.

That the colonels of the several battalions aforesaid appoint some place or places of rendezvous to which the recruits may be sent, and where the battalions may be quartered.

[illegible] no re[illegible]

That [illegible] of [illegible] once [illegible]

That [illegible] ten shillings per [illegible] to the recruiting officers in lieu of their expences in recruiting, exclusive of the subsistence money allowed them; and that, in case any such be inlisted contrary to the foregoing regulations, the pay they may have received, and the subsistence money that may be paid for them, shall be stopped from the pay of such recruiting officers.

That the colonels of the several Pennsylvania battalions be supplied with money for the recruiting service by the committee of safety of Pennsylvania, and disburse the same to the several recruiting officers, the colonels and other officers to be accountable for what they shall receive, and all arrears they may fall into to be stopped from their pay.

That no bought indented servants be employed on board the fleet or in the army of the United Colonies without the consent of their masters.

Extracts from the minutes,

CHARLES THOMSON, Sec.

The last letters from Canada bring an account of an unsuccessful attempt made to gain possession of Quebec by storm, on the 31st of December last, between the hours of two and seven in the morning.

The general, finding his cannon too light to effect a breach, and that the enemy would not hearken to terms of capitulation, formed a design of carrying the town by escalade. In this he was encouraged by the extensiveness of the works and the weakness of the garrison. When every thing was prepared, while he was waiting the opportunity of a snow storm to carry his design into execution, several of his men deserted to the enemy. His plan at first was to have attacked the Upper and Lower town at the same time, depending principally for success against the Upper town. But discovering, from the motions of the enemy, that they were apprised of his design, he altered his plan, and, having divided his small army into four detachments, ordered two feints to be made against the Upper town, one by col. Livingston, at the head of the Canadians, against St. John's gate, the other by capt. Brown, at the head of a small detachment, against Cape Diamond, reserving to himself and col. Arnold the two principal attacks against the Lower town.

At five o'clock, the hour appointed for the attack, the general, at the head of the New-York troops, advanced against the Lower town at Aunce de Mere. Being obliged to take a circuit, the signal for the attack was given, and the garrison alarmed before he reached the place; however, pressing on, he passed the first barrier, and was just opening to attempt the second, when, by the first fire from the enemy, he was unfortunately killed, together with his aid-de-camp capt. J. M'Pherson, capt. Cheeseman, and two or three more. This so dispirited the men, that col. Campbell, on whom the command devolved, found himself under the disagreeable necessity of drawing them off.

In the mean while, colonel Arnold, at the head of about three hundred and fifty of those brave troops (who with unparalleled fatigue had penetrated Canada under his command) and capt. Lamb's company of artillery, had passed through St. Roques, and approached near a two gun battery, picketed in, without being discovered. This he attacked, and, though it was well defended for about an hour, carried it with the loss of a number of men. In this attack, colonel Arnold had the misfortune to have his leg splintered by a shot, and was obliged to be carried to the hospital. After gaining the battery, his detachment passed on to a second barrier, which they took possession of. By this time the enemy, relieved from the other attacks by our troops being drawn off, directed their whole force against this detachment, and a party, sallying out from Palace gate, attacked them in the rear.

These brave men sustained the force of the whole garrison for three hours, but finding themselves hemmed in, and no hopes of relief, they were obliged to yield to numbers, and the advantageous situation the garrison had over them.

No regular return has yet come to hand; but, by the advices received, we learn that our loss in killed and wounded amount to about 60, and 300 taken prisoners, who are treated very humanely.

Among the slain are capt. Kendericks and lieut. Humphreys, of the rifle men, and lieut. Cooper.

After this unfortunate repulse, the remainder of the army retired about three miles from the city, where they have posted themselves advantageously, and are continuing the blockade, waiting for reinforcements, which are now on their march to join them.

Every possible mark of distinction was shewn to the corpse of general Montgomery, who was interred in Quebec the second of January.

Published by order of congress,

CHARLES THOMSON, Sec.

Extract of a letter from Montreal, January 5, 1776.

"I came here last night with dispatches to general Wooster---have just time to acquaint you, per express---That on the 30th Inst. two attacks were made by our troops on Quebec (and a feint at Cape Diamond) the one at St. Roques, by col. Arnold's detachment, consisting of about 400 men, with 60 of capt. Lamb's company of artillery, and a party of Indians; the other at Drummond's wharf, under Cape Diamond, by the New-York troops, commanded by general Montgomery, who was at their head---The attack was commenced between five and six o'clock in the morning.---It is with the greatest concern I inform you, that our brave general, his aid de camp Mr. M'Pherson, and capt. Cheeseman fell the first fire, in the glorious attempt---I was with the general's party, and near him when killed. Mr. M'Pherson behaved with spirit, and was an honour to his country---we passed the first barrier without opposition; this fatal stroke of losing our general, threw our troops into confusion, and we received orders from col. Campbell to retire with the loss of about 15 men---col. Arnold's detachment on the south side forced two barriers (out of four) and about nine o'clock they were surrounded, and under the necessity of surrendering themselves prisoners of war,

[illegible] Quebec long. [illegible] of the Pennsylvania riflemen; [illegible] of Morgan's company of Virginia [illegible] and [illegible] Cooper, of capt. [illegible] company, are killed; capt. Lamb is slightly wounded, and about [illegible] privates are killed and wounded.

Extract of a letter from New-York, January 17, 1776.

"General Lee is coming [illegible] with a body of [illegible] men. A gentleman of this city, who is just returned from Connecticut, tells me, gen. Washington wrote to governor Trumbull, informing him, that [the fleet] has left Boston; that he conjectures they are bound for New-York; gives him their size and strength [as n]early as he could; informed him that gen. Lee [was] coming along with 90 rifle[men], and desired he [wou]ld order a number of men to [be im]mediately raised [to] come with them to this city; that in consequence [the]reof, governor Trumbull [ass]embled the committee of safety, and they advised him to issue his [wa]rrant, ordering two regiments to be raised (about [150]0 in both) to be commanded by cols. Waterbury [an]d Ward, under the direction of gen. Lee; and to [co]me to this city. Another gentleman, who is just [co]me from camp, told me, that gen. Lee was to bring [wi]th him an engineer and artillery men.

"18th. The Jersey lads are gone to Horn's-Hook, [fro]m thence they have crossed, or are to cross, as I [am] informed, to Long-Island, and pay Queen's county [a v]isit. The eastern post told me he left gen. Lee [at] Hartford on Monday.

"19th. Eleven o'clock this morning, a second [de]tachment (about 300 Jersey men) went to Long-[Isl]and; it is said the former one consisted of [4] or 500."

ARRIVALS.---From Philadelphia; Molly, John[so]n, and Mary, Jenkins, at Falmouth. Hope, Collins; [Be]tty and Helen, M'Cormick; Alfred, Callender; and [Na]ncy, Corrie, at Bristol. Harmony, Crawford, at [Po]rtmouth. Speedwell, Keith, with the loss of all her [ma]sts, at Waterford. Britannia, Loxley, at London.

From Maryland; Louisa, Payne, and Molly, Maynard, at Dover. Rebecca, Caton, at Falmouth.

The D[ani]el, Hope, from New-York, and the New-York Packet, Fryer, from Rhode-Island, are arrived at [C]ork. The Portland, Watson, from Virginia, is arrived at London; and the Lydia, Dean, from Quebec, [at] Falmouth.

A N N A P O [L I] S.

The Annapolis, Capt. Harrick, is lately arrived in England.

THE QUEEN-ANNE COMPANY OF MILITIA,
To COL. ROBERT TYLER.

SIR,

AT the same time that we regard the loss of you as our chief, it affords us infinite pleasure that you are appointed colonel to our battalion, to which truly honourable and exalted station we beg leave most sincerely [t]o congratulate you.

Prompted by gratitude, we [can]not omit this opportunity to express our thanks for your uniform, steady, and manly opposition against every attempt of tyranny and usurpation, from whatever quarter, to destroy the constitutional rights and privileges of the subject; you having early in life distinguished yourself as a bold and forward leader of opposition, and a most daring champion in the public cause, gained so much the esteem and confidence of the public, that you was elected a burgess for this county; since which you have eminently appeared an independent agent for the people, and a faithful trustee of that sacred charge committed to a representative by his constituents. Your conduct last war, a war truly national, demands the acknowledgments of all good men and friends to America; for, at a time when others were spending their time in idle dissipation, and wallowing in sensuality and excess of ease, though blest with so large a fortune that you might have staid at home and basked in the sunshine of affluence, you entered a volunteer in the service of your country, and generously took up arms and risked your life, in a wilderness, against cruel savages, in defence of our glorious constitution, and to the relief of the poor distressed frontier inhabitants.

Being fully persuaded that, without the most perfect harmony and union among ourselves, the great events which have happened in our favour will not have those permanent good consequences so much wished for, be assured of our most earnest desire, that all party heats, dissensions and broils, may be finally abolished from among us; our salvation most clearly depends upon it: At a time when we are all afloat in the same bottom, and must inevitably sink or swim together, surely we ought now, more particularly, above all things to love one another. May we all heartily unite, hand in hand, against the common enemy, who would rejoice to see divisions among us, is the prayer of

Your's, &c.

It is agreed that this address be published.

To the GENTLEMEN OFFICERS and SOLDIERS belonging to the QUEEN-ANNE COMPANY *of MILITIA,*

GENTLEMEN,

BE pleased to accept my best thanks for your very neighbourly and most friendly congratulatory address, on my being raised to so honourable a station as that of lieutenant colonel in the battalion to which you belong. You have expressed your approbation of my promotion in terms that do me much honour. We are all of us, at this time, unhappily forced into a most unnatural civil war, by the vile machinations of a despotic minister, whose aim is to exchange the laws and maxims [illegible] forth his [illegible] to us in the [illegible] to hard [illegible] proper [illegible].

GENTLEMEN,

Your much obliged humble servant,

ROBERT TYLER.

You may be assured that I will, as you have desired, use my best endeavours to maintain harmony and a good understanding between our officers and brother soldiers, as the only sure way to save us from destruction; and as to all rumours that have been unwarily thrown out to create disturbance, I am for burying them in oblivion.---As your address is to be published, request you [to] publish my answer. I am, &c.

R. T.

** *This* GAZETTE, *N°* 1586, *concludes the year with all subscribers to it. The Printer, therefore, earnestly entreats all those indebted to him, either as administrator of A. C. Green, or on his own account, to pay off their respective arrears, as soon as possible, in order to enable him the better to carry on his business, which it really expensive, and which cannot be done without due remittances from his customers.*

THE COUNCIL OF [SAFETY], desirous of forwarding the intentions of the convention in promoting the manufacture of salt, salt-petre, gunpowder, and fire-arms, request any persons who are inclined to engage on liberal encouragement in the manufacture of fire-arms, or to erect a powder-mill in the neighbourhood of Baltimore-town, where it will be most beneficial, or salt, or salt-petre works, that they will send their proposals in writing to Gabriel Duvall, clerk of the council of safety, and they shall be attended to and speedily answered.

tf

BY THE COUNCIL OF SAFETY.

Annapolis, January 22, 1776.

ALL merchants and other persons, who are desirous of undertaking to import and furnish this province with a quantity of salt, sufficient for the use of the inhabitants thereof, may be acquainted with the terms offered by the continental congress, under which they may do the same, by attending the council of safety on the fifth day of February next, at the city of Annapolis.

By order,

3w G. DUVALL, clerk.

ABRAHAM CLAUDE,

WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER, and SILVERSMITH,

Opposite Mrs. Johnson's tavern, ANNAPOLIS,

BEGS leave to acquaint the public in general, and his friends in particular, that he still continues to carry on the aforesaid trades in all their various branches, and at the most reasonable rates; also that he cleans and repairs all sorts of fire-arms, small swords, hangers, and cutlasses: He also makes hooks for swords in the neatest and most approved manner.

N. B. He has several gross of hooks and eyes to dispose of cheap.

January 16, 1776.

THERE is at the plantation of Samuel Waters, on Bush Creek, in Frederick [county], taken up as a stray, a red steer, about four years [old], marked with a crop and three slits in the right ear, and a crop and two slits in the le[ft] [illegible] may have him again, on proving [property and pay]ing charges.

Charles county, January 21, 1776.

WE hereby forewarn all persons from hunting, with dog or gun, within our inclosures.

[WI]LLIAM LEIGH,
w3 [MA]RGARET MATTHEWS.

January 23, 1776.

WHEREAS the subscriber hath purchased, of Mr. John Hammond Dorsey, his dwelling plantation and land, situate, lying, and being, in the Forks of Gunpowder river, near the town of Joppa, [and pa]id him a considerable part of the purchase money [for] the same, and given him bonds, payable with interest, for the residue of the said purchase; and whereas the said John Hammond Dorsey, by his obligation bearing date the 5th day of January, 1776, was bound under the penalty of three thousand pounds, current money, to convey the same to the subscriber in fee simple, which has been refused to be complied with by the former, on the request of the latter, and the said John Hammond Dorsey, notwithstanding said contract, has offered the lands aforesaid for sale to sundry persons, the subscriber therefore gives notice to the public, in justice to them and himself, of said contract, and forewarns all manner of persons whatsoever from purchasing, of the said John Hammond Dorsey, the said lands, as he will insist upon his prior contract, and will not release him from the same.

w6 HAMMOND JOHN CROMWELL.

January 30, 1776.

ALL persons who have any claims against the estate of Mr. James Maccubbin, deceased, are desired to bring them in, legally proved; and those persons who are indebted are desired to come and pay them to

3w W. WOODWARD, sen. administrator.

[illegible] are desired to bring them in that they may be settled.

[illegible] and [illegible], Administrators.

[Prince-]George's county, January 22, 1776.

STOLEN out of the subscriber's pasture, near Queen-Anne, on Thursday night last, a very likely half blooded bay mare, about ten years old, branded with WB joined together, was [illegible] last summer, and [illegible] of her feet. Whoever will secure the said mare so that she may be had again, or will bring her home, shall receive five dollars.

4w MARGARET MURDOCK.

TO be sold by the subscriber, an excellent cook wench, two children, and her husband, who is a good shoemaker, has worked four or five years at the carpenters trade, and is very handy about every kind of plantation business. The wench is a very great scold, for which fault only she is sold. She would suit a bachelor well, being remarkably neat, and understands housekeeping.

5w DANIEL JENIFER.

Prince-George's county, Jan. 5, 1776.

ALL persons having legal claims against the estate of Samuel Nickolls, late of Queen-Anne town, are requested to bring them in; and all indebted to said estate are desired to settle their accounts with Mess. Richard and Singleton Wootton, who I have empowered for that purpose. Those who cannot pay immediately it is hoped will give their notes with security, as I am bound to settle the estate and do justice to the creditors of the deceased; such therefore who are so unreasonable as not to settle their accounts as above (if any such there be) will put me under the disagreeable necessity of making application to have suits brought without respect to persons, of which all concerned will please take notice.

w3 WILLIAM NICKOLLS, administrator of Samuel Nickolls deceased.

LEFT at Mr. Lancelot Jacques's store, a quantity of whole fagots of English square steel, with neither marks nor numbers, by whom unknown. The owner or owners are desired to take them away, paying the cost of this advertisement and storage.

Greenbury's Point, Jan. 17, 1776.

WANTED, as an OVERSEER,

A SOBER, industrious man, who is a good farmer. A married man with a small family will be most agreeable. Apply to

tf DAVID KERR.

Annapolis, Jan. 16, 1776.

WHEREAS divers ill designing persons have of late harboured and entertained my servants, whereby my business has been greatly neglected; I therefore hereby notify to, and forewarn all persons from having intercourse or dealing with them hereafter, as I am determined upon discovery to proceed against such persons with all the rigour of the law.

4w WILLIAM REYNOLDS.

P. S. Particularly my servants, Robert Walker, John Holloway, and John Christian.

Baltimore, December 26, 1775.

To be sold by the subscriber, for ready money only, a general collection of

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.

Among which are the following;

ALOES.
Antimon. crud.
Argent. viv.
Bals. Capiv.
—— Tolu.
—— Peruv.
Borax.
Castor. Russ. & Na.
Calomel ppt.
Cantharides.
Camphor.
Cortex Peruvian.
Crem. Tartar.
Elect. Lenitiv.
Extract. Cort. Peruv.
Flores Chamomel.
—— Sulphur.
—— Benzoin.
Fol. Senna.
Ichthiocolla.
Magnes. alb.
Manna.
Rad. Ipecac.
—— Jalap.
—— Rhei.
Rasur. C. C.
Sal Glauber.
—— Nitri.

Tart Emetic.
Vermillion.
Phials sorted.
Nipple glasses.
Shop furniture, such as boxes and shutties, labelled.
Large bottles for distilled waters.
Tincture and species bottles of different sizes, labelled and plain.
Ointments.
Syrups.
Bill pots of various sizes, labelled and plain.
Mortars and pestles.
Searches.
Surgeons instruments.
An electrical apparatus, very complete and easily portable.
A collection of books, mostly modern publications.
Houshold and kitchen furniture in general, almost new.

Likewise a negro woman cook, healthy, honest and sober.

The articles of drugs and medicines will not be sold singly, so it is expected those who want will take an assortment. A considerable discount will be made to a person who will purchase the whole. If not sold by the middle of February, they will be otherwise disposed of. (3w) ALEX. STENHOUSE.

N. B. I shall leave this place soon.

[illegible] marked with a crop, slit and [illegible] ear a crop in the right. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

20 THERE is at the plantation of John [illegible], living in the lower part of Prince George's county, near Capt. Thomas Hanson Marshall's, a large red and white cow, marked in the right ear with a [illegible], and the left ear cropped, and a piece about three inches long cut off the under [illegible]; she has been about my plantation about five or [illegible]. The owner may have her again on paying [illegible] and the charges of this advertisement. 3w

Baltimore, Jan. 10, 1776.

THE brig Nancy, Capt. Bund, will sail for London the first of February. Those gentlemen who want to send letters by her will send them to Mess. Wallace and Davidson, or the subscribers, before that day. Very good accommodation for passengers, who are to apply to the master, or

2w [illegible] and BOWLY.

Annapolis, August 23, 1775.

WANTED immediately, a number of hands who are acquainted in the different branches of the manufacture of fire arms—good wages and encouragement will be given to such as have been used to work in any branch, according to their proficiency and industry, either by the piece or time.—As good locksmiths, or other neat [illegible] will be soon handy in making several parts of [illegible], to such also I will give good encouragement.—There are many servants about the country who would be very useful in the necessary business I am now engaging in; I should be glad to be informed of such, and wish to hire them, or purchase their times of service of their master.

ISAAC HARRIS.

N. B. I want to hire a good file-cutler.

THE partnership of James Dick and Stewart being expired, all persons indebted to them, are requested to make what payments they possibly can. Persons indebted by open account, and who cannot conveniently pay, are desired to settle by granting their bonds or notes for their several balances; such a reasonable request, it is hoped will be complied with, that the subscribers may not be under the disagreeable necessity of making application to have suits brought. Constant attendance will be given at the store, by James Dick and Stewart.

The goods remaining in the late store of James Dick, and Stewart, will be sold on reasonable terms, wholesale or retail by the subscribers. Also all sorts of cordage manufactured at Newington rope-walk, likewise Madeira wine, by the pipe, hhd. or quarter cask.

JAMES DICK.

FIFTEEN POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away last night from the subscribers, living in Baltimore county, Maryland, near Mr. Robert Cumming's mill, three convict servant men, viz. Thomas Akister, a Yorkshireman, talks very broad, and slow spoken, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, pretty stout made, has a scar on [illegible] upper lip, and is pock-marked; took with him when he went away, an old felt hat, a small swanskin jacket with sleeves, and a larger outside ditto of brown fulled cloth, three osnabrig shirts, two pair of old trousers, one of roll the other osnabrigs, and a pair of old shoes with strings.

Harper John Bumstead, an Englishman, quick spoken, about 5 feet 11 inches high, a stout boney man, of a sandy complexion, pock-marked, broad mouth, and thick lips; took with him when he went away, an old castor hat, old surtout coat and red jacket, two shirts, one of white linen, the other of brown, a pair of blue cloth breeches, several pair of old worsted stockings, a pair of old shoes with nails in the heels, and white [illegible] pewter buckles.

Henry C[illegible], an Englishman, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, middling thin visage, smooth face; took with him when he went away, an old felt hat tarred and bound round the edge, one check and one osnabrig shirt, a Russia linen frock much tarred, a pair of Russia linen trousers much tarred, a pair coarse country linen ditto, and a pair of old shoes with large brass buckles. It is supposed they took with them two striped duffil blankets. It is probable they will change their cloaths, alter their names, and will forge passes, and may have gone off by water. Whoever takes up said servants, and secures them [illegible] their masters may get them again, shall receive if taken up in this county 40 shillings for each, if taken out of the county, and in the province, three pounds for each, and if out of the province, the above reward, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by

BENJAMIN MERRYMAN,
JOHN ORRICK.

STRAYED or stolen from Annapolis, on the 24th of November, a bright bay horse, about 14 hands and an inch high, paces, trots, and gallops, has a long mane, is shod before, and has a scar upon his back occasioned by a set fast. Whoever will deliver him to Mr. Garretson, in Annapolis, or to the subscriber, shall receive 20 shillings. tf

OVERTON CARR.

Annapolis, Jan. 2, 1776.

To be sold at public vendue, on Tuesday the 6th day of February next, for common current money, to be paid down, on the premises,

A PLANTATION, containing 200 acres of land, lying in Anne-Arundel county, in the Fork of Patuxent, being part of Snowden's second Addition to his manor, with the improvements thereunto belonging, now in the possession of Mr. Stephen Gathrell, taken in execution by virtue of his lordship's writ of fieri facias to me directed, at suit of Rezin Mobberly and others, assigns of the commissioners of the loan-office. THOMAS DEALE, sheriff of A. A. county.

[illegible] will be given [illegible] and liberal [illegible] according to their skill and application. [illegible] they may not have been used to work [illegible] will be employed. Many servants who would be very useful in the gunlock manufactory if employed in common labour, the masters of such, or of others who might be useful, are requested to let the public have them on purchase or hire. And the committees of the counties, as well as all other friends of the public, are intreated to favour this necessary work, by searching out, and forwarding or giving notice of proper hands.——Information given or letters directed to James Johnson, Charles Beatty, and John Hanson, jun. will be thankfully attended to.

Nothing is wanted on credit, the cash [illegible] hand to discharge the necessary contracts.

To be sold by the subscriber, on Saturday the 27th day of January next (the sale being put off to that day, he not being able to attend on the 6th instant) to the highest bidder, at the late dwelling-house of William Carr, near Herring creek church, for sterling cash, or current money, by virtue of a deed of trust to me directed by said Carr,

PART of a tract of land called Jerico, lying and being in Anne-Arundel county, said to contain one hundred and eighteen acres of land, with a good dwelling-house, and sundry other convenient out-houses; and at the same time and place will be sold a likely country-born negro [illegible].

STEPHEN STEWARD.

Annapolis, Nov. 3, 1775.

RAN away last night from the subscriber, the two following servants, viz. William Webster, an Englishman, a hatter by trade, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, 23 years of age, long dark brown hair, cued behind, turned up before, and curled at the ears, thin faced, thick lips, and walks parrot-toed; is a forward talkative fellow, and can be very complaisant when he pleases. Had on and took with him, a light blue gray cloth coat and waistcoat, the coat has been turned, one red cloth waistcoat, one pair white Russia drab breeches, one white linen shirt, two brown Russia sheeting ditto. It is probable he has other cloaths, or may have changed those described.

Charles Tippin, or Tippins, by trade a gardener, and can work a little at the carpenter's business, about 5 feet 6 inches high, remarkably thick set, full face, short brown hair. Had on and took with him, a short brown working coat with metal buttons, a blue cloth jacket with sleeves and metal buttons, good buckskin breeches, one pair white Russia drab ditto, one white shirt, two brown Russia sheeting, ditto, and may have sundry other cloaths.

The above servants went off in a two mast boat, and four oars, in company with some others. They took a pair of osnabrig sheets, which [illegible] suppose they intend to make sails of. Whoever will secure the above servants so that their master may get them again, shall receive 20 shillings for each if 40 miles, 40 shillings for each if 100 miles, or if out of the province £5 for each, and if brought home, reasonable charges, paid by tf

WILLIAM REYNOLDS.

N. B. Webster had on a good castor hat fan-tail'd, cocked in the military fashion, lined with new white linen, plain pinchbeck knee and shoe-buckles; they took with them a large black dog with white feet and breast, remarkably fat.

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of land containing 430 acres, situated upon Patuxent river, in Prince George's county, within four miles of Nottingham, and seven of Upper-Marlborough—150 acres whereof are in woods, 75 in a valuable marsh, and the whole under inclosure, a sufficient quantity of low land may be made meadow—the buildings on this land are well finished and in good repair—they consist of a brick dwelling-house, 44 feet by 30, with [illegible] rooms and a passage below stairs, and as many above, a brick kitchen and other convenient houses of [illegible]—this tract is well watered and calculated for [illegible] of every kind.

tf [illegible] THOMAS SIM LEE.

November 28, 1775.

To be sold by the subscriber in Annapolis, between three and four hundred pounds cost of goods, for cost and charges.

IT is earnestly requested [illegible] who have open accounts with me, [illegible] will discharge the same, and if they cannot comply with this request, I hope they will be so obliging as to settle them by note or bond, as many of them have been long standing; it is hoped no person will refuse to close their accounts at this particular time, with their humble servant,

THOMAS HYDE.

P. S. I have a large quantity of ready made coarse shoes and leather for sale, for ready money only.

Annapolis, November 3, 1775.

STOLEN in the night of the 25th of October last, from on board a small schooner boat, lying in the harbour of Poplar Island, the main and fore sail of the said boat. The height of the main sail is about 27 feet, and has been much mended; almost a whole breadth taken out of the after part, has been middle stitched through every seam, and has a patch of canvas in the after clew; the fore-sail also, has been much mended, particularly herring-boned, which is faced with a new piece of osnabrig from the clew up to the gaff. Whoever will bring them to, or give sufficient information of them, so that they may be obtained by the subscriber, at his house in Annapolis, may receive 6 dollars reward, and 6 dollars over and above, upon the conviction of the person or persons who stole the said sails. tf

CHARLES CARROLL, of Carrollton.

[illegible] high [illegible] has [illegible] he took [illegible] which [illegible] intended very [illegible] by [illegible] did it, it [illegible] as short as a [illegible], the hoofs of his fore-feet [illegible] to shorten the [illegible] he had on a pair of shoes about half worn. If it [illegible] has been much rode, it is very probable they are both may be off by this time. Whoever takes up the thief and horse, so that the thief be convicted, and the horse delivered to me at the Patuxent iron-works, shall receive the above reward, or 20 shillings for the horse only, but if the horse should be a great distance, reasonable charges will be allowed if brought home, paid by

JAMES RAWLINGS.

Prince George's county, May 24, 1775.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons indebted to the subscriber, either by bond, note, or open account, to immediately come and settle their respective debts, as I am determined to give no longer indulgences.—I hope this requisition will be adverted to, otherwise I shall take compulsory methods to enforce payment, without any respect to persons.

JOSEPH DUVALL.

April 10, 1775.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Kent county, Maryland, the 8th of this instant, two Irish indented servants, each of which has about three years to serve, viz.

FRANCIS MANIS, about thirty years of age, a very stout well made fellow, about five feet ten inches high, very full faced, short dark hair; had on and took with him, a good brown broad cloth coat, a black velvet jacket and breeches, and a pair of black everlasting breeches, with yellow metal buttons, an old blue coat with new large sleeves, shirts, shoes and stockings; his calling a ditcher or brickmaker.

JOHN DELANY, about 26 years of age, five feet eight inches high, well made, fair skin, ruddy complexion, short brown hair; had on and took with him, a green jacket made sailor fashion, a purple under jacket, a white shirt, one or two check shirts, much worn, a new felt hat, a black silk handkerchief round his neck, a pair of white kersey breeches, and a pair of blue serge breeches, one pair of Scotch Kilmarnock, and one pair of Kendall ribbed hose mixed black and white, a pair of half worn shoes, and square steel buckles, he writes a good hand; and they have both been in different parts of Pennsylvania. Whoever takes up the aforesaid servants, and secures them so that the subscriber may have them again, shall receive ten pounds reward, if taken out of the province, if in the province, six pounds, or half the above reward for either, by

RICHARD GRAVES.

Calvert county, October 24, 1775.

RAN away from the subscriber, the 20th instant, a negro man, named Leven, about 26 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, his head has lately been shaved on the top; had on and took with him, a gray half thick coat lined with osnabrigs, with metal buttons, a white country cloth ditto without buttons, country cloth breeches, and a pair of tolerable good shoes and stockings. I will give one guinea for apprehending and securing him in any jail.

W. SMITH.

Baltimore county, Patapsco Neck, April 3, 1775.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

For apprehending a Runaway.

JAMES, a mulatto slave, sometimes known by the name of Vulcan, but commonly answers to the name of Buck, took an abrupt leave of his overseer last Wednesday, and has not yet returned; he is a dark mulatto, about 5 feet 9 inches high, strong made, sensible, artful, and deceptive in conversation, firm and daring in his efforts to perpetrate villainy, tho' of mild temper, and plausible in speech: he has frequently travelled through a considerable part of this and some part of the province of Pennsylvania; is well known, it is supposed, in the borough and county of Lancaster, and is acquainted with Philadelphia; may probably therefore re-visit those places. His working cloaths were a home manufactured long cloth waistcoat with sleeves, and breeches, yarn stockings, osnabrig shirt, and good shoes, nailed with hobs; he is possessed of and has taken with him a blue German serge coat, a green broad cloth vest, two pair of cotton and one pair of thread stockings, two white shirts ruffled at the breast, a good castor hat with band and buckle, a pair of good pumps, with a pair of double rimmed silver buckles. He has a mark of distinction, which from modesty, or some other motive, he is careful to conceal; one of his ears (but which is forgot) is remarkably less than the other. The above reward will be paid if he should be taken up out of the province, or 60 miles from Baltimore town in the province, and brought home; five pounds if at the distance of 40 miles, three pounds if 30, and forty shillings if 20 miles, with reasonable travelling expences, including the legal charge under the act of assembly, by tf

THOMAS JONES.

Just published, and to be sold at the Printing-Office,

THE

MARYLAND

ALMANACK

AND

EPHEMERIS

For the Year of our Lord 1776.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by FREDERICK GREEN.